The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1831

MONDAY, AUGUST 31. 1741.

THE common Practice of those ingenious Gentlemen who employ their Pens in the Service of the Malecontents is to charge all other Writers with Want of Candour, and with Defects in their Capacity: I declare therefore my Design in this Paper is to vindicate myself on both Heads; first by speaking my freely of the present State of Affairs in general, by shewing these quick witted People that I ast as well acquainted with their Designs as emselves.

but too apparent that the present State of *Europe* bout a gloomy Prospect, especially when consider'd habitant of this Island; nor is it difficult to dis- e Cause. The Balance was naturally held by *Britain*, and there never was a Juncture, at least Remembrance, wherein it was so necessary that ld hold it, as it is at present; nor do I believe er was a time within our Memory, in which the Powers of *Europe* as are not absolutely under dance to a certain Family, were better inclined their common Liberty, as they have often and lly done, under the Auspice of *Great Britain*, w. A Point of the utmost Importance to them us; for if any Power shall gain not an absolute ty, for that would be impracticable, but a high e over the other Powers of *Europe*, our Trade become precarious, and perhaps our Liberties not be safe: Whatever therefore is done to pre- n, is done for our own Service, and for our own tho' from Circumstances attending it we may ged purely in the Cause of our Neighbours. e is this to be counted a Misfortune, but rather ntage, since this very Circumstance secures to Powers, and such Assistance as is necessary to so Work.

t will be demanded, Where are those Allies who pressed such Inclinations, and such a Readiness to r Fortunes with us in the Common Cause? I fairly and honestly, that such Inclinations have en clearly and fully expressed, or in such a man- ought to satisfy the People of *England*; and I deavour to point out the Cause. We pass abroad ided and distracted People, who tho' we are e of doing all Things when we are thoroughly are yet scarce capable of such a Union, but are ally jarring and quarrelling amongst ourselves; rtion of one Party to another being so great, as to see the Publick suffer therewith, than to behold t Prosperity of both. A just Sense of the Misfor- lowing from this Principle first introduced Trien- d then Septennial Parliaments, of the Expediency ch if we wanted other Arguments, our present tances furnish one which is unanswerable.

e Resolutions of both Houses in the last Sessions of e Parliament, had a strong Influence, as all the knows, on the Affairs of *Europe*, and would have y chang'd the Face of them, if instead of the last been the first Sessions. But now there being a Parliament shortly to sit, the Temper of which the Nature of our Constitution neither is nor can own, such is the Industry of those whose Interest traverse the Designs of *Great Britain*, that this uence has been improved almost as much to enefit and our Disadvantage, as if this Parliament ually declared itself in Sentiments opposite to the There is not a Court in *Europe* where such Insi- ns were thought at all necessary, wherein it has en suggested that a great Turn might be expected ain, little inferior to that which lately happen'd ndon; and that therefore it would be but prudent a little, in order to judge the better of the Stress ght be laid on the Intentions, Power, and Weight Nation. A heavy Clog this to all Negociations, great Diminution of that Authority, which the ctions of our Ministers would have in all the in which they reside abroad.

may the better form a Judgment of this, if we e ourselves in the place of the *Dutch*, and consider pression it would make upon us, if we were told, e Remainder of those great Men, who so honestly the Councils of *Great Britain* while the last War gloriously carried on abroad, were hard push'd by me Faction who brought about that shameful De- of the *English* Troops, which sacrific'd the *Dutch* Infantry at *Denain*, and directed chiefly by him who was the Author of the *Treaty of Utrecht*, which dissolv'd the *Grand Alliance*, and reviv'd that devouring Flame which might have been then smother'd in its Embers. Could such a Report as this be heard by a wise and cautious Peop'e without Notice, could it possibly be attended to, without begetting some Apprehensions? Or could these have any other Consequences than Doubts and Inquiries? If so, what need of such harsh Constructions as we hear put on the Conduct of our Neighbours in common Discourse? There is no Occasion for exalting the Subtility of *French* Negociations, or for exclaiming against the Coldness and Pusillanimity of our old Associates in Danger. The Mystery is here revealed, and we may be assured, that if the Statesmen of that Country were to speak out, they would say, *Be but Friends among yourselves, and you will never want Allies.* A short Maxim, and yet of more Importance to *Britain* than all Doctor *St. John*'s Political Sermons put together.

Another unlucky Incident, which has contributed not a little to the Embarassment of our Affairs, has been the exact Correspondence maintain'd in point of Suggestion, between our *Avowed Enemies* abroad, and our *Malecontents* at home. We all know, that Things of this Nature are easier said than proved; and tho' some People whom I could name have afforded us many Examples not only of saying but of insisting on as strong Things as these without any Proof at all, yet as I take my Pen in hand purely for the Service of the Publick, and with no Desire of cajoling one Set of Men or censuring another, I will immediately proceed to such Evidence on this Head, as will make the Thing morally certain, and leave no Man in any Doubts about it, who is not previously resolv'd never to be convinc'd, that Folks who call themselves *Patriots* may be quite *other Sort* of *People*, or *Patriots themselves*, who knowing this Matter *much better* than I do, stand in need of *no Conviction.*

When his Catholick Majesty declared War against *Great Britain*, the principal thing he insisted upon, in Vindication of himself and his Measures, was, that the King and his Ministry were driven into this War, contrary to their own Opinions, to gratify an angry Nation on the point of being torn by domestick Dissentions. This was directly in the Teeth of his Majesty's Proclamation, and absolutely repugnant to common Sense, the Conduct of the *Spanish* Court having render'd a War not only fit and necessary, but unavoidable. However the Malecontents here improv'd the Hint given them, swore to his Catholick Majesty's Assertion, in order to run away with the Credit of the War. They were told of this, tho' perhaps not so plainly as they ought, and they were shewn of what ill Consequence such a Behaviour might prove, by putting it in the Power of *Spanish* Emissaries abroad to alledge these Discourses of theirs against the Justice of the War. What did they upon this? Why, insulted those who told them so, call'd them Blockheads, Mercenaries, *Spanish* Tools, and, under colour of railing at them, have themselves gone on serving the Cause of *Spain* ever since. When it was represented in *Holland*, that the Expedition of the Lord *Cathcart* and General *Wentworth* might be as prejudicial to the *Dutch* as to the *Spaniards*, if it should end in our making ourselves Masters of *Carthagena* and keeping it, because the principal Trade of the *Dutch* West-India Company is carried on precisely in those Parts; and when the utmost Pains had been taken to shew the Falshood of these Suggestions, and to demonstrate to the States General that their Subjects were in no danger of suffering by our Designs, What did the Malecontents? They published a Manifesto in the *Craftsman*, in support of the *Spanish* Representation, and wherein it was roundly and expresly asserted, that neither *Holland* nor *France* ought to be deceived by any colourable Discourses of our Ministers, tending to maintain the equitable Intentions of *Great Britain* to do herself Justice without injuring her Neighbours. That this Paper of theirs could serve no other Purpose appears from hence, that every reasonable Proposal contained therein was long ago comply'd with by the Government, and the very Expedition referred to undertaken with as just Views for the Advantage of Individuals as for the Service and Benefit of the Publick. I might likewise take notice of the *List*, which, among other Uses, served the Purposes of the *Spanish* Emissaries admirably; but this has been so well handled in the *Gazetteer* already, tho' in another Light, that I choose to be silent, and to proceed to the *Craftsman* of this Day, which is a glaring Instance of what I am endeavouring to prove; the whole Drift of it is to expose the Nakedness of the Land, to represent us as a weak, luxurious, and impoverish'd People, at Variance with those who rule us, and consequently in respect to foreign Nations our Rulers not to be trusted, which, without question is the very Light in which our bitterest Enemies, and the best Friends to *Spain*, would place us.

What I have offered appears to me so strongly conclusive, that I will not trouble the Reader with a long Train of auxiliary Arguments. Truth is a clear, simple thing, which when it is once shewn is easily understood. All Ornaments are unnecessary when a Man writes on a Subject like mine, which concerns himself infinitely less than those he writes to. If a Man sought Applause and popular Approbation, he could not well take a worse Road to it, than by defending the best Administration that ever was, against its Opponents. Power is an unpopular thing, and he must be a vain Creature indeed who imagines that his Wit or Eloquence will enable him to overcome Nature, and render the People fond of that, which nothing but their Necessities obliges them to bear. Alas! the Magick Force even of *Orpheus*'s Musick would do little here; he moved Stocks and Stones 'tis true, and they say this is to be taken in a political Sense: Be it so; but tho' he did this, nay and soften'd *Pluto* and his infernal Council, yet he could have done nothing with the Opposition; Harmony is their Aversion, and therefore even a greater Master than he cannot tame them.

These are the free Thoughts of one who has few Hopes and fewer Fears; who, as he is a Member of Society, is concern'd for the Peace of it; and who has been lately desired to solve this Paradox, Why these who are best acquainted with the true State of our Publick Affairs, and have large Properties in the Publick Funds are not alarmed at the present Situation of things; while others who have Properties of a more stable Nature, and Multitudes who have little or no Property at all seem to be in the utmost Terror? The Cause of this is easily discerned from the foregoing Discourse to be, The Sense the former have of the just Designs, and real Interest of the present Administration, which, with their Dependance on Providence, makes them perfectly easy; and the Credit which the latter give to the Threats of our open, and the Insinuations of our conceal'd Enemies, which will keep them in continual Frights, not more to their own Prejudice, than to that of the Publick.

Aug. 29. 1741.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 22. We hear from the Assizes of Longford, that three Brothers were on their Trial there for compelling a young Woman to marry one of them; Eleven of the Jury were for finding the Prisoners guilty, but the Twelfth would not; whereupon the Prisoners were put into a Kish, or large Wicker Basket, and drove to the Verge of the County by the Juryman who dissented.

Last Tuesday a Proclamation was publish'd by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, for proroguing the Parliament of this Kingdom from the 25th inst. to the sixth Day of October next, then to sit to do Business.

The same Day arrived here the Dublin Yacht, with the Bishop of Down and Connor and the Lady Carlingford; and

This Day sails for Chester with Mr. Demar, Mrs. Rowley, and several other Persons of Distinction.

The same Day died Mr. Edward Warren, an eminent Attorney of the Court of Exchequer.

On Thursday last the Right Hon. the Earl of Anglesey embark'd on board his Lordship's Yacht, Capt. Thomson, for Milford.

Yesterday the Baggage of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire arrived here from London. His Grace will be at Holyhead the 23d of September.

The Lord Lanesborough and Dr. Rundel Bishop of Derry, are expected here every Hour.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Aug. 28. Wind W. Sailed the Leguanea, Phenix, and the Arrant, Hyssam, both for New York; the Betty, Smith, for Hamburgh; the Catherine, Agatha, the Sparks and Dunkirk, Smith, bo[illegible] kirk; the Willing Mind, Strafford, an[illegible] and Mary, Bradford, both for Sunderland

Deal, Aug. 28. Wind S. Came down [illegible] remain, the Addison, Watts, for Jamaica eter Merchant, Hunt, for Exeter.

Deal, Aug. 29. Wind S. by E. In the Downs, the Minabella, Blake, for New York, and the Addiſon, Watts, for Jamaica.

Arrived

At Petersburgh, the Mary and Ellen, Ruſh, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 5.

'That Obſcurity which has ſo long reign'd in Political Affairs, begins to diſſipate by degrees, ſo that we already diſtinguiſh ſome Things pretty plainly, and make a tolerable Gueſs at others.

'We learn by Letters from Stockholm of Aug. 22. That ſince War was declared, there appeared a great Unanimity in the Diet, thoſe who oppoſed it while it was yet under Conſideration, ſhewing now the utmoſt Zeal and Alacrity in taking Meaſures for ſucceſsfully carrying it on. The Swediſh Patriots ſpeak freely in a Debate, but when a Reſolution is paſſed, they no longer purſue their own Schemes, but adhere to thoſe of the State. There is a Report that the King will go in Perſon to command the Troops in Finland, but this is dubious; tho' it is certain that we ſhall quickly hear of Operations on that Side. Mr. Burnaby, the Britiſh Miniſter, is actually departed for Copenhagen. He had the Misfortune to be upon bad Terms with Count Gyllenburg, who is at the Head of the new Adminiſtration, and who is as enterprizing a Miniſter as ever had the Direction of Affairs in the North.

'*Hanover, Aug.* 29. We have the Satisfaction of ſeeing his Britannick Majeſty's Meaſures applauded by all the true Patriots in Germany. He has, without Boaſting, formed ſuch a Plan for the Preſervation of the Peace of the Empire, as will either have its Effect, or demonſtrate to all the World the Injuſtice of ſuch as by Force ſhall attempt to defeat it. The Troops in this Electorate will take the Field, and be join'd by all the Auxiliaries in a Fortnight or three Weeks time; and it will then appear how groundleſs ſome Reports were, which have been as aſſiduouſly propagated as maliciouſly invented. The King of Pruſſia's Miniſter here has declar'd, that his Maſter is by no means averſe to the Concluſion of a Peace, on the Terms propoſed by Mr. Robinſon, but deſires an Alteration in ſome Points which are not of very great Importance; and therefore we hope this thorny Negociation will be ſpeedily brought to a happy Concluſion. It is ſaid the King will not leave this Place ſo ſoon as it was reported; the Security of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the Tranquillity of Europe, rendering his Preſence in Germany neceſſary for ſome time longer.

'Advices from St. Ildefonſo of Aug. 15. inform us, that there have been three Days publick Rejoicings for the raiſing the Siege of Carthagena. The Court, however, is very far from being eaſy; having on the one hand juſt Cauſe to apprehend, that the King, whoſe Ague returns upon him from time to time, will not laſt long; and on the other hand, there being as juſt Reaſons to fear that the Engliſh are meditating ſome Deſign on the Canaries, while the Spaniſh Fleet are block'd up in the Haven of Cales, and all Commerce is in a manner ſuſpended. We ſtill talk of the Italian Expedition, but with very little Certainty; only we know that the Cardinal, notwithſtanding Appearances, will take no briſk Meaſures in favour of Spain, till M. de Buſſy has been once again at Hanover, and made ſome Propoſitions of Peace to his Britannick Majeſty.

'I ſhall conclude this Letter with telling you, that we are all in Motion here, and ſeem to have ſtronger Apprehenſions of War than we ever had ſince the Peace of Utrecht. Our Navy is far from being in ſuch a Situation as ſome would repreſent it on your Side of the Water. There is little or no Foundation for the Rumours you mention; the States General are neither deficient in Power nor in Will to execute all their Engagements, and to enter into whatever Meaſures ſhall appear neceſſary for manifeſting their Independency, and ſecuring the Balance of Power in Europe, on which their Safety and Proſperity as well as ours depends.'

The Courts of Naples and Rome have forbidden all Commerce with the Ports of Tuſcany, on account of the Mortality diſcover'd on board the French Veſſel from Algiers lately burnt and ſunk off of Leghorn.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the following Officers in Regiments on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, viz.

Francis Burton to be Lieutenant, and John Jocelyn to be Cornet, in Major General Clement Nevill's Regiment of Horſe.

Urmſton Pepys to be Captain, John Scottowe to be Lieutenant, and Charles Carr to be Cornet in Major General Phineas Bowle's Regiment of Horſe.

Stephen Moore to be Cornet, George Robinſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, William Hucks to be Lieutenant, and —— Peneſather to be Cornet in Major General John Ligoniere's Regiment of Horſe.

John French to be Cornet in Col. Humphrey Bland's Regiment of Dragoons.

William Hill to be Captain, Charles Styles to be Lieutenant, and St. George Stevenſon to be Cornet in Lord Moleſworth's Regiment of Dragoons.

Daniel Pinſun to be Captain, and Mervyn Harman to be Enſign in Col. Philip Bragg's Regiment of Foot.

William Dawkins to be Lieutenant, and Lancelot Willin to be Enſign in Col. Samuel Walter Whitſhed's Regiment of Foot.

Everard Hutchinſon to be Chaplain to Col. John Johnſon's Regiment of Foot.

On Saturday laſt Orders were iſſued out at the War Office for a Battallion of Col. Sinclair's Regiment of Foot in Ireland to embark forthwith for Jamaica.

Orders are likewiſe iſſued out for draughting 700 Men out of the ſeveral Regiments now in Ireland, to be ſent thither likewiſe.

Laſt Week Mr. William Jones of St. James's-ſtreet, Sword-cutler to his Majeſty, was unfortunately thrown from his Horſe in his Journey to Birmingham in Staffordſhire, by which unhappy Accident he was ſo terribly bruis'd that he expir'd ſoon after, to the great Grief of his Family and all his Acquaintance.

Laſt Week a Gentleman of Barton-ſtreet Weſtminſter, aged upwards of 70, was married to a beautiful young Lady of Uxbridge, aged 19 of a very conſiderable Fortune, a great deal of Patience, Self-denial, Hope, and other neceſſary Accompliſhments.

Laſt Saturday thirty-five Priſoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, of whom two were capitally convicted, viz.

Joſeph Hudſon, for Horſe-ſtealing; and

Mary White, (a dumb Fortune-teller) for ſtealing three Five-Guinea Pieces of Capt. Maynard.

Sixteen were caſt for Tranſportation, and ſeventeen acquitted.

Among thoſe who were acquitted was Francis Flack, who was try'd on ſeveral Indictments for Robberies.

BANKRUPT.

Edward Fitz, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Tallow-Chandler.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	03 00	Evening	03 15

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 156. South Sea Nothing done. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 109 7 8ths to 110. Three per Cent. 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 94. Five per Cent. ditto 76. Royal Aſſurance 89. London Aſſurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 18 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 6 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half. Premium. Engliſh Copper 31 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

BOOKS ſold by J. OSBORN, in Paternoſter-Row.

I. A SELECT MANUAL of Divine Meditations and Prayers, ſuited to the moſt Neceſſary and Solemn Occaſions: And fitted for Morning and Evening Service for every Day in the Week. With a ſhort Office to be Uſed Before, At, and After Receiving of the Holy Sacrament. Being the Laſt Work of the Rev. Mr. *Joſhua Smith*, late Miniſter of Aldermanbury, and Lecturer of Bow. Price in Sheets 1 s. 6 d.

II. A Select Manual of Devotions for Sick Perſons. Intended for the Uſe of Families. But eſpecially of Pariſh Miniſters To which is added, An Office for Malefactors under Sentence of Death. By an eminent Hand Pr. 1 s.

III. The Infidel Convicted; or, A Brief Defence of the Chriſtian Revelation, &c. Corroborated by unanſwerable Arguments from Mr. Locke. With a Word of Advice in relation to the Univerſities. Pr. 1 s.

V. An Engliſh Tranſlation of a Latin Sermon before the Convocation, held by the Biſhops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury. Preach'd in Weſtminſter Abbey, on the 21ſt of December 1689. By *William Beveridge*, Archdeacon of Colcheſter, afterwards Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph. Pr. 6 d.

V. The Apprentices Vade Mecum, &c. Containing, 1. Obſervations on the Indentures enter'd into between Maſter and Servant. 2. Directions for a Young Man's Behaviour in his Apprenticeſhip. 3. Brief Cautions to a Young Man againſt the Scepticiſm and Infidelity of the preſent Age. Pr. 1 s.

VI. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of England, touching their Claims of Spiritual Powers, as derived from Chriſt. The 2d Edition. Pr. 6 d.

VII. A Letter to All the Rev. the Clergy of the Church of England. Containing a Propoſal for raiſing the Sum of 8750 l. per Annum for the Maintenance of Widows and Orphans of ſuch Clergy as die poor. By Richard Goodrick, Curate of Cowley in Wilts. Pr. 4 d.

VIII. The Harmony of Reaſon and Chriſtianity. In Two Eſſays, viz 1. On Natural Reaſon, &c 2. On Revealed Religion, &c. Being a ſeaſonable Antidote againſt Infidelity Price 2 s ſtitch'd.

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In TWO VOLUMES, Octavo.
Beautifully Printed,

I. RATIONAL Methods of Curing Fe... Deduced from the Structure and Oeconomy ... man Bodies, and the different States of the Solids, and ... under the Different Claſſes of FEVERS Together ... particular Account of the Effects of Artificial Evacuations ... Bleeding, Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, and Bliſtering ... With Practical Rules deduced from them, ſhewing ... Caſes they are proper and may be beneficial, and in ... are improper and will be hurtful.

II. Medical Practice in Curing FEVERS: Correſponding to Rational Methods, &c. and to thoſe Curative Indications which ariſe from the Febrile Symptoms of the Patient, exemplified in many Caſes of the moſt uſual Fevers, with the Medicines by which they were cured.

By THEOPHILUS LOBB, *M. D.* and ...

Printed for John Oſwald, at the Roſe and Crown in ... Poultry, near the Manſion-Houſe.

To all ſuch as are uſed (or hereafter may have Occaſion) to take

DR. BATEMAN's *Pectoral Drops*, univerſally known, and juſtly famous for ... and immediately giving Relief in all Fevers, Agues, ... tism Gout, Stone, Gravel, Aſthmas, Colds, Coughs, Pains in the Breaſt, Limbs, and Joints, publiſhed by Order of his Majeſty's Royal Grant of Letters Patent.

The PATENTEES here under ... tion'd, from their Wholeſale Warehouſe in *Bow Church-yard, London*, ... requeſt that the following Obſervations may be duly made;

That the Bottle they buy is ſeal'd with the *Boar's Head*, but that theſe Words round it, BY THE KING'S PATENT, and none other, ... Caution is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent being impoſed on by notorious and dangerous Counterfeits, which now ... many Streets about Town and the Royal Exchange.

We the Patentees and true Preparers of theſe moſt ... Drops, in Gratitude for the Univerſal good Reception ... for many Years met with, and out of a Tenderneſs for the ... and Safety of thoſe, who may, for the future, be deceived ... uſing the ſame, think ourſelves bound in Juſtice to give this ... Caution to the World, that they may not be impoſed on by ... dangerous Compoſition, inſtead of a ſafe, certain, and ... experienced Medicine: At the ſame Time declaring our ... tention, of preparing and vending the ſame, with the ... Care, Fidelity, and Regard to the Publick Welfare, as ... all along done, and at the ſame Rates; ſo that all Perſons ... be ſerved with it at their Old Warehouſes in Bow Church ... London, and in Northampton, as heretofore, where ... of its Virtues and Excellency may be had Gratis,

By their very Humble Servants, the Patentees,

B. Okell,
W. *and* Cleer Dicey

N. B. Remember theſe Words round the Seal, BY THE KING's PATENT; for if the Bottle be not ſo inſcribed it is a Counterfeit. And alſo that there are not any other Directions in the Bill of Directions given with each Bottle than the ...

The only ſhort and infallible Cure ... for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick ... tho' arrived to the higheſt and moſt inveterate Degree ... ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible ... cution or the leaſt Purging, which by an unaccountable ... is generally adviſed, although always found rather to ... confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble or Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it ... Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as ... return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have ... and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced ... they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, ... Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, ... directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, ... blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out ... of the Limbs languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, ... Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of ... toms by which the Scurvy imitates and often ſimulates ... the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſeaſes.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately ... Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, ... all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages (which ... ceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters ... other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, ... that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes ... pearances, they alſo aſſuredly and immediately cure the ... In Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and ... other Chronick Diſeaſes, (which are chiefly occaſioned by ... and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) ... prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ... enliven the whole Machine, and aſſoon as taken, make ... pleaſantly Lightſom, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration ... good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve us well as ... ſound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſomuch fam'd and ... mical Drops have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons ... for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and ... tick Humours, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an ... agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to ſuppoſe ... under the ſame, and others under other Names: Be ... fore not to be deceiv'd; but be ſure to have the Right, ... the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at ... the woman's, at the Two Blue Poſts, in Haydon-Yard, ... norits, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersbourg, Aug. 12 *N. S.*

HE Duke Anthony-Ulric of Brunſwic has made a Preſent of a Brilliant worth 24000 Rubles to his Spouſe the Great Ducheſs, on account of the Birth of the Princeſs Catherine, and the Princeſs Elizabeth, who was her Surety at the Font, has alſo made a Preſent to her Imperial Highneſs of a

Florringer adorn'd with Emeralds, and to the Inceſs of a Pair of Brilliant Ear-Pendants. The Ducheſs has order'd a Timber Palace for her Residence, which will coſt near 200000 Crowns. Field Marſhal de Munich is better, but ſtill keeps Kouli Kan's Ambaſſador who is at Moſcow, heard that he was to lodge in the Houſe where Bankier of Oczakow was formerly confin'd, declar'd ould not live in a Houſe where had formerly been a ner. Upon this the Court has order'd him the for his Reception which belong'd to the late Veltal Bruce, and is now occupy'd by Liedmann the

Gothenburg, Aug. 25. *N. S.* The Eagerneſs of Private ers to fit out Privatteers is inexpreſſible, no leſs thirty-five Commiſſions having already been grantcruiſing againſt the Ruſſians. We are aſſur'd it en unanimouſly reſolved by the States, to carry on ar with all the Vigour poſſible; and that neither ing nor the Nation ſhall make a Peace with the n of Ruſſia, unleſs Livonia be reſtor'd to Sweden.

Dantzick, Aug. 28. *N. S.* The Baltick Sea and the h of Finland begin to be cover'd with Swediſh Men r and Privateers, the latter of which viſit all Ships come in their Way, ſtopping thoſe that are bound Petersburgh, or have Ruſſian Goods on board, upon laſt Account two Engliſh Ships were lately ſtopt this Port. Eight Men of War which lately ſail'd Carliſcroon to cruiſe on the Coaſt of Courland are to ſound the Harbour of Libau; and four other ſh Men of War and two Frigates are cruiſing be-Riga, to intercept all Shipping that go in or out.

Hamburg, Sept. 1. *N. S.* We have now here the of Denmark's Anſwer to the Dutch Memorials, ſays, 'That his Anceſtors have Time out of nd enjoy'd the full Effects of a juſt Poſſeſſion in the rth Sea, which is prov'd to be legal by the ſeveOrdonnances iſſued on that Account, forbidding rigation to the Iſles of Iceland, Ferroe, &c; that Records can ſhew Inſtances that foreign Subjects e, by the Knowledge and Conſent of their Princes, ſolicited Permits to exerciſe a Fiſhery in that Sea, and their Courts have alſo interceded in their Favour obtaining them; that the cold Climate of Iceland, ole Situation is known to every body, is too cold the Cultivation of its Soil; that therefore the Inhaants have nothing to ſubſiſt by but their Fiſhery; the Boats they uſe for it are ſo ſmall that they not venture far out to Sea, and that if they had the excluſive and ſole Privilege of four Miles Diance from their Coaſts, they would be ſtarv'd; that erefore Fiſhing has always been prohibited within at Diſtance even to the King of Denmark's own bjects, and that ſurely Foreign Nations can't exct to be treated more favourably than his own Peo-, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, of Aug. 21. *O. S.*

'Tho' the Baron d'Aſſebourg, the Elector of Coogne's Miniſter, who is gone home, proteſted againſt e Report current in Germany, that he was in the ecrets of the French Court, it has loſt but little if y Ground at all; it being hardly doubted, that 'tis ith his Conſent the French Troops are enter'd into Dominions, to approach to our Country, and to nder us from ſupporting the Free Choice of an Emeror, which the King has very much at heart. Be as it will, his Majeſty, who is well inform'd of the rnicious Projects of certain Powers to violate the ights and Prerogatives of the Empire, has thought fit order to thwart them, to have recourſe to Arms, others have done who are Enemies to their Country. For this Purpoſe he has order'd two Camps, which are to be form'd in a Week's time on the Banks of the Weſer, to guard the Avenues of his Country on that Side; viz. one of 12 Squadrons and

'8 Batallions near Barnſdorff in the County of Diepholtz; and another of 18 Squadrons and 10 Batallions near Hamelen. Orders were ſent Yeſterday to all our Regiments to be ready to march, and others to the Daniſh and Heſſian Troops in Britiſh Pay to advance forthwith towards this Electorate. Expreſſes have been ſent at the ſame time to ſeveral Courts, to inform them of the Reaſons that have induc'd the King to make theſe Motions. We believe we ſhall ſoon have an Army on foot here not only ſufficient to oppoſe the Enemy's Deſigns, even tho' theirs ſhould conſiſt of 57000 Men, as they give out it will, but alſo to act offenſively againſt them. Yeſterday the King declar'd M. Pontpietin General in Chief of all his German Forces, in conſideration of his good Behaviour in two Campaigns upon the Rhine, where he commanded 6000 Hanoverians, and he is a General very well belov'd by the Soldiery. Prince William of Heſſe-Caſſel went this Day to Herenhauſen, where he had a long Conference with his Britannick Majeſty, who having receiv'd a Letter from the King of Sweden notifying his Declaration of War againſt Ruſſia, has return'd a remarkable Anſwer, wherein, 'tis ſaid, he expreſſes his Wiſh that the War may anſwer the End which the Nation propoſes from it.'

From the Auſtrian Camp near Syrna in Sileſia. Aug. 25. *N. S.* The Pruſſians having quitted their Camp near Streelen, their Vanguard and ours have had ſome Skirmiſhes, and our Army is come from Petrowitz to encamp here, where 'tis drawn up in Order of Battle; but neither of the Armies has made any Motion theſe two Days.

Vienna, Aug. 28. *N. S.* Mr. Robinſon, who return'd hither Yeſterday from Presbourg, has ſent two Expreſſes one to Hanover and the other to Sileſia, and 'tis ſaid his ſecond Journey to the Pruſſian Camp will depend on the Anſwer they bring. They write from Breſlau, that Couriers paſs frequently between the King of Pruſſia and his Miniſter at Munich, from whence ſome infer that ſome important Negociation is on foot betwixt his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Elector of Bavaria. The Court has ſent an Expreſs to Paris to know the Reaſon of the Motion making by the French Troops towards the Rhine, and of the Intention they ſeem to have of entering into the Empire.

Bonn, Sept. 4. *N. S.* On the 1ſt inſtant about 6000 Palatines form'd a Camp between Duſſeldorp and Keyſerſwaert, and the French will form one on the 16th near Neuſs, which will conſiſt of about 40000 Men, who are to join the Forces of our Elector and the Palatine Elector, in order to march together into Weſtphalia, the Regency of Cleves having already granted them Paſſage.

Malaga, Aug. 12. On the 9th came in here, on their Return to Thoulon, three French Men of War, bound from Martinique, under the Command of the Marquis de Caylus, which on the 5th in the Evening, when they were off of Cape Spartel, met a Squadron of 17 Sail that they knew to be Engliſh, 5 of whoſe Ships being detach'd from the Squadron came up with the 3 Frenchmen at Midnight, who demanded to know *who, what they were, and whence and whether bound?* The Anſwer was, *That they were French; that they came from Sea, and that at Sea they intended to proceed.* The Engliſh requir'd them to put out their Long-boat, which the French refuſing the Engliſh gave them a Broadſide, when a brisk Engagement commenc'd, which held till Day-light; when the Engliſh ſaw their Miſtake, and their Commander ſent an Officer to the French, to aſſure him that he took them all three to be Spaniſh Men of War; that he was ſorry he was not better inform'd, and that he begg'd his Pardon for what had paſs'd. The Marquis made Anſwer, *That it was the Engliſh Commander's Buſineſs to juſtify himſelf to his Britannick Majeſty.* The French had 28 Men kill'd, and 60 wounded, and the Captain of one of their Men of War was kill'd with a Cannon Ball. All we know of the Loſs ſuſtain'd by the Engliſh is, that two of their Men of War were miſerably ſhatter'd, and one of 'em loſt her Maſts, and put into Tangier. The Marquis de Caylus only ſtays here two or three Days to take in Refreſhments, and to get his wounded Men dreſs'd, and then he will proceed to Thoulon. 'Tis remark'd, that this is juſt ſuch an Affair as happen'd ſome time ago in America, between ſix Engliſh Men of War and four French.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 24. Capt. Ambroſe Starks of one of his Majeſty's Yachts, who convoyed the five India Ships as far as Whitby, is returned hither, and reports, That he ſaw laſt Thurſday off of Tinmouth-bar four Veſſels of about 100 Tons each, Square-ſtern'd, new-rigg'd, and French-built. This occaſioned a general Rumour, that the French had begun to ſend Privateers to our Coaſts. But Capt. James Ogilvie of the Helen, which is juſt come in from Boulogne, aſſures, that they have no Talk, or ſo much as a Surmiſe of War in theſe Parts: On the contrary, they carry on their Trade ſnugly and quietly, as in Times of Tranquillity. However, an Expreſs has been ſent off for London with the News.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Colcheſter, Aug. 28. General Wade is expected here this Day; and 'tis ſaid there will be a General Review of the Regiments encamp'd on Lexden-Heath on Thurſday next; at which, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will be preſent, and will that Day dine in Publick at the Camp; and for whoſe Reception and Entertainment, Preparations are now making by ſeveral Workmen.

The ſaid Regiments were this Day drawn out and exerciſed by the Commanding Officers; as they will again on Tueſday next.

On Monday laſt two Soldiers were ſhot on Lexden-Heath, at the Head of the Regiments they belong'd to, now encamp'd there, purſuant to their Sentence, for Deſertion. Their Bodies were put into Coffins, and buried at the ſame Place.

One Hambleton, a Serjeant in Col. Pultney's Regiment, and a Private Man, who were ordered to be ſhot at the ſame Time, for Deſertion, &c. are reprieved for 14 Days.

Several Deſerters from the Regiments encamp'd here have been taken within theſe few Days, and are confined in Gaol, in order to be try'd by a Court Martial, and be puniſh'd as the Law directs.

On Monday laſt Thomas Halls, a Soldier belonging to the Regiment of Welch Fuſileers encamp'd on Lexden-Heath, and who it ſeems was preſent at the Execution of the above Criminals, was committed to Gaol for ſtealing out of the Shop of Mrs. Brand, in St. Nicholas's Pariſh, a Piece of Printed Linnen, which he made off with, but being immediately purſued, was taken. 'Tis ſaid, he was ſeverely whipp'd ſome Months ſince for an Offence of the ſame Sort.

Mr. William Crowe, jun. is choſen Sheriff of Norwich for the Year enſuing.

Worceſter, Aug. 27. Laſt Friday was executed near this City Sol. Cornet, Wm. Jones, and Rich. Taylor, three of the Criminals condemn'd at our laſt Aſſizes. The two former acknowledg'd themſelves guilty of the Facts for which they ſuffer'd; and Cornet own'd himſelf guilty of divers Crimes, particularly of breaking Bedford Gaol, and letting out three Malefactors under Sentence of Death. Taylor died without ſpeaking one Word at the Gallows.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, Aug. 29. N. S. Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters; viz. On the 27th, John Grainger, from London for Stockholm; On the 28th, George Wale, from Yarmouth for Stetin; Iſaac Morriſon for Norcopen, Charles Burne for Stockholm, both from London; Philip Addiſon, from ditto for Dantzick; John Ellerby from Petersburgh: On the 29th, John Cole from Stockholm, Richard Thompſon, William Dalton, both from Petersburgh, Tho. Hunter, Robert Storry, both from Stockholm, all fix for London; and Thomas Molineux, from Stockholm for Liverpool.

'Thoſe Maſters who are come from Petersburg have 'been gone from thence before it were blockt up, ſince 'which there is none arriv'd from thence, nor do I believe any will come ſo ſoon from thence, or have we 'any Notice as yet how they act there.'

HOME PORTS.

Mountsbay, Aug. 27. Sail'd the Barbados Packet, Deaſon, from Oporto for Portſmouth; the Mary, Guytha, from Milford for Truro; the Marygold, Randall, from Bury for ditto; and the Margaritta, Gallick, from Croſſwick for this Place.

Plymouth, Aug. 28. Arriv'd the Norfolk Man of War from Jamaica. Sailed his Majeſty's Ship the Dartmouth, to convoy the Merchant-ſhips and Tranſports for Liſbon and Gibraltar.

Dartmouth,

Dartmouth, Aug. 28. 'Yesterday pass'd by Nine Sail 'of large Men of War, suppos'd to be from Jamaica. Sailed this Day the Webster, Stevens, and the Pearl, Taylor, the former for London and the latter for Shoreham, both from Liverpool.

Weymouth, Aug. 29 Yesterday arriv'd here the Norton, Wall, from Newcastle. 'There are now off of 'Portland about three Leagues, standing to the East-'ward, between 20 and 30 large Ships, supposed to be 'his Majesty's Ships, &c. from Jamaica. Wind E.

Poole, Aug. 29. Wind E. Came in the Nazareth, Bennet, from Plymouth; the Richard and Sarah, Nicklas, from Bristol; and the John and Mary, Rose, from London.

Dover, Aug. 30. Wind S. W. Arrived the Castillo, Hill, from Lisbon, and the Dolphin, Sheal, from the Streights, 'who on the 27th inst. was chas'd 4 Hours 'by two Spanish Snow Privateers between the Isle of 'Wight and Portland, but being in Company with a 'Dutch Ship, and to Windward of them with the Wind 'at E. S. E. at 6 in the Evening the headmost tack'd 'and spoke to the other, and then they both bore away 'before the Wind. They were both clean, and prime 'Sailers.'

Arrived also, the Penelope, Barret, from Antigua.

Deal, Aug. 30. Wind S. E. Came down and remain his Majesty's Sloop Swift, and Thunder Bomb, with the Addison, Watts, for Jamaica, and the Menabella, Blake, for New York. Arrived the Elizabeth, Howard, and the Nathaniel, Hunter, from Liverpool; the Mary, Pufford, from Chester; and the Europa, Lumsdaine, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

Gravesend, Aug. 30. Pass'd by the Princess of Wales, late Hoxton, the Princess Amelia, Martin, the Winchester, Pennell, and the Warwick, Shuter, all from East India; the Betty, Otto, the Phillis, Long, the Glouceſter, Thompson, the Mary, Jackson, and the Nathaniel and John, Hales, all from Petersburgh; the Slateman, Stackland, from Dantzick; the Abraham, Yanstable, from Embden; the Francis and Sarah, Sears, the John and Sarah, Terry, the Acton, Moore, the Claas Berthell, Borse, all from Norway; the Clapham, Rouzzier from Guernsey; the Four Brothers, Hollis, from Amsterdam; the Expedition, Pidgeon, from Rotterdam; the Mary, Gilbie, from Calais.

Arrived

In the River, the St. Laurance, Mosses, from Antigua.

At Bristol, the Roman Emperor, Tonkin, from Jamaica.

At Antigua, the Hill Galley, Gorman, from London.

LONDON, September 1.

On the 4th ult. the General Baron de Wachtendonck, who was a very able Officer, dy'd at Leghorn of an Inflammation in his Lungs.

The Count d'Aubusson, one of the French King's Lieutenant Generals, is lately dead at his Seat in Perigord, aged 71.

'Tis still said that the King of Sardinia continues in the Interest of the Queen of Hungary; that he is resolved to oppose the Passage of the Spaniards thro' his Dominions for Italy; and that he is resolv'd to form two Camps of 10,000 Men each, one between Alexandria and Tortona, and the other near Fenestrelles.

'Tis said that the Elector of Bavaria having propos'd to the Archbishop of Saltzbourg to receive a Bavarian Garison, that Prelate not only refus'd it, but plac'd Artillery on his Ramparts to guard against a Surprize.

The Fortifications of Old Brisac are actually demolishing.

'Tis said Gount Neuperg has Orders to act only on the defensive in Silesia.

On Sunday Se'nnight died at Dublin of a Fever, the Right Hon John Rogerson, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councellor of that Kingdom. He was a Gentleman of a most excellent Character, and his Death is deservedly lamented as a very great Loss to the Publick.

The same Day died there John Lyndon, Esq; a worthy Member of their House of Commons, Representative for the Town of Carrickfergus.

The Right Hon. Lieutenant General Gervais Parker is made General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, in the room of the late Lord Shannon, and is succeeded as Quartermaster General by the Hon. Adjutant General Butler.

Yesterday a Messenger arriv'd at the Admiralty Office with an Account of the safe Arrival of Commodore Lestock with eleven Men of War at Spithead from Jamaica.

Yesterday twenty-seven Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, of whom three were capitally convicted, viz.

Mary Harris, for robbing Hester Parker in Lamb's Conduit Fields;

Patrick Burn and Elizabeth Hardy, for Burglaries.

Twelve were cast for Transportation, and twelve acquitted.

Among those acquitted was James Moulds, for the Murder of Edward Stone, by mixing a certain Quantity of Liquid Laudanum with Flip and giving it to the said Stone, whereby it is suppos'd he died.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	03	29	Evening 03 42

Bank Stock 141 1-8th to 141. India Nothing done South Sea 101 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 1-half to 3-8ths. New ditto 109 7-8ths to 110 to 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 95. Five per Cent. ditto 76 to 1-half. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 17 s Premium. Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Admiralty-Office, August 28, 1741.

HIS *Majesty's Ship the* Biddeford, *which is fitting out at Woolwich, being soon to proceed to Sea; It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That the Men belonging to the said Ship, who are absent from her, do immediately repair on board to their Duty, on Pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being taken up, and tryed as Deserters.*

Tho. Corbett.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Cashiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legros, *Secretary.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons indebted to the late RICHARD COPESTAKE, of Old Boswell-Court, London, Taylor, deceased, do forthwith pay their respective Debts to Mrs Sarah Copestake, his Widow and Executrix, who lodges at the Sign of the Golden Ball and Star, a Glover's, near Norfolk-street in the Strand, London; or to Mr. Francis Austen in Clifford's-Inn, otherwise they will be sued for the same without further Notice.

LOST or Mislaid, on Thursday the 27th of August, between Aldgate and the farther End of Jewin-street, a Bank Note, No. 38. payable to Pepys and Hollingsworth, for One Hundred Pounds. Whoever brings it to Mr. Tho. Bocking, Notary Publick behind the Royal Exchange, shall receive Five Guineas Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

N.B. It will be of no Use to any but the Owner, Payment being stopt at the Bank.

To be SOLD,

By virtue of an Act of Parliament,

THE Reversion in Fee, Expectant on the Deaths of One, Two, or Three, Life or Lives, of the Manor of FAIRBY, consisting of ten Messuages and two Cottages; the Whole of the yearly Value of 300 l. and upwards.

Also the Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Messuage or Tenement called *Vilvaines Farm*, now in Possession of Mr. Hurley and others, and of the yearly Value of 40 l. or thereabout And also of all that Messuage or Tenement, and of those Mills and Closes of Ground thereunto belonging, called or commonly known by the Name or Names of *Bolham Mills*, now in the Possession of Thomas Causway, junior, and of the yearly Value of about 25 l. And also of One fourth Part (the Whole in Four Parts to be divided) of a Messuage or Tenement called by the Name of *Duxmoore*, now in the Possession of Philip Courtenay, and of the yearly Value of 6 l. 10 s. Which said Manor, Messuages and Premises, are situate in the Parish of Tiverton, in the County of Devon; and are the Lands of John Worth, Esq.

If any Person or Persons shall be disposed to purchase all or any Part of the aforesaid Premises, they are desired to apply to Mr. Simon Worth, Attorney at Law in Tiverton aforesaid, from whom Surveys may be had of the same.

To be LETT,

And entered upon at Michaelmas next,

A Messuage called the BULL, at Watering in Oxford Road near Tyburn, with Closes of Pasture thereto adjoining and belonging, containing Thirty Acres or upwards; being the nearest and most convenient Place for the Reception of Drovers and their Cattle coming from the Western Parts of the Kingdom to the London Markets, now in the Possession of Mr. Baker of Kensington. Enquire of Mr. Frederick, at his Chamber in Gray's Court in the Inner Temple.

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A most famous Tincture for the Wind Cholick,

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For all wandering Pains in any Part of the Body, which some Persons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatism, in the Gout (mistaken many times under the Notion of Sciatick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow, having wrought Wonders in these Cases on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither sit, stand, nor walk at Ease; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, and by taking less than half a Bottle, were absolutely freed from their present Pain, and, by a short Continuance of the Cure, recovered to perfect Health again.

As for any Belchings or Hiccups, proceeding from Wind, or, in short, in any Case of Wind, it may be depended on as the best, safest, most expeditious, and most sovereign Remedy ever yet known.

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It infallibly kill Worms in the Face, takes away Freckles, Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and all Deformities in the Face, giving a charming youthful Lustre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.

As for such Persons as are of a swarthy Complexion, or troubled with any disagreeable Redness, Roughness, Morphew, Heats, or the like, it is not to be parallel'd; for it immediately smooths, clears, plumps, nourishes, and whitens the Skin to the last Degree, and makes those Persons who before look old, haggard and old, to look young, beautiful, and fair, and in short, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet known made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.

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